

# Italian Unification (1848-1875)

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# Obstacles to the Revolution

- Metternich at the Congress of Vienna reaffirms Austrian control
- Foreign powers feared an Italian Confederation
- The Papacy feared any Italian state that would overshadow them
- Resentment towards Austria

# Giuseppe Mazzini (1805-1873)

- “The Heart”
- 1832: forms Young Italy
  - Nationalist secret society
  - Fight for unification of Italian states through popular uprising
- Attracts people to the cause of Italian unification
- Works for a democratic republic

# Giuseppe Mazzini (1805-1873)

*"The republic, as I at least understand it, means association, of which liberty is only an element, a necessary antecedent. It means association, a new philosophy of life, a divine Ideal that shall move the world, the only means of regeneration to the human race."*

# Revolutions of 1848

- Revolution broke out again in 1848 as Sicily rebelled, followed by a northward spread in revolts.
- King Charles Albert of Piedmont takes leadership of a war of liberation from Austria, sparked by the revolts in Lombardy and Venetia.
- Some provinces are granted constitutions, but only temporarily.
- Ultimately, the revolts fail, Austria regains control, the French help Pope Pius IX regain control of Rome, and only Piedmont keeps its constitution.
- Once again, the failed rebellions only increase nationalistic fervor, and patriots recognize Piedmont as their best hope for achieving their goal.

# Count Camillo di Cavour (1810-1861)

- "The Mind"
- 1852: Prime Minister of Piedmont-Sardinia
- Piedmont-Sardinia was the leading state in the unification process
  - Military strength
  - Monarchy with a parliament
  - Liberal reforms
  - Used freedom of the press for propaganda
- Pact of Plombieres
  - France and Cavour go to war with Austria

# Economic development

- Under Cavour in 1852
  - Policy of Economic Expansion
- Took advantage of Industrialization and used it to become the most successful, developed Italian state, most powerful.
- Fostering buis, expanding credit, stimulating investment.
  - Improved infrastructure by encouraging the building of roads, canals, and railroads.
- Growth in revenue led to expanding army



# Austro-Sardinian War of 1859

- Austria declares war when Piedmont-Sardinia mobilizes
- Battle of Magenta
- Battle of Solferino
- Austrians are pushed out of Lombardy
- Italian patriots in Tuscany, Modena, and Parma overthrew Austrian rulers asked to be annexed to Piedmont-Sardinia

# North Italy vs. South Italy

- North: Piedmont-Sardinia, Venetia, Genoa, Lucca, Parma, Mondena, Tuscany
- Middle: Papal States
- South: Kingdom of the Two Sicilies
- Religion and Economics

Italy before Unification, 1796



# The Crimean War (1854-1856)



- Who would control the Ottoman Empire?
- Document 4
- Cavour knew he and Napoleon III would have to make an alliance that would help him when he took on Austria
- Broke up long standing power relationships

# Austro-Prussian War of 1866

- Prussia and Austria go to war
- Italy supports Prussia
- Austria is defeated
- Italy gets Venetia



# Garibaldi and The Red Shirts



- "The Sword"
- In 1860 Garibaldi and the Red Shirts led a campaign against the Bourbon King in Sicily.
- The campaign is successful and continues up the coast
- 1861-Kingdom of Italy is proclaimed
- Not until 1870 is the peninsula fully unified
- Document 12

# Works Cited

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